The incidence of consumption of arrack per 100 of the population was 5'92 (5'31) proof gallons.

Rectified and Denatured Spirits.—The licenses issued to Chemists and Druggists, charitable institutions and industrial concerns in the State were 55 (46). During the year, 15,630 (13,474) gallons of rectified spirits were issued from the Distillery, Mandya. Of the total issue, 9,164 gallons were issued "undermond" for consumption in the State and Civil and Military Station and the balance of 6,466 gallons was exported outside the State.

The Distillery continued to be under the executive control of the Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District.

The rates of duty on the spirit contents of medicinal preparations continued to be the same as in the previous year. 979'838 (1,452'46) proof gallons of spirituous medicinal preparations were imported into the State. The duty realised thereon amounted to Rs 6,535-5-0 while 3,714'21 (6,911'678) proof gallons were exported by the three Pharmaceutical Industrial Concerns.

The licenses issued for the possession, use and sale of denatured spirits were 115 (121) and 16'648 (3,349) gallons of denatured spirits were issued from the Distillery. Of this, 8,577 gallons were for local consumption and the balance of 8,371 gallons exported outside the State including Civil and Military Station.

Toddy.—The revenue from toddy amounted to Rs. 1,05,65,361-11-7 (85,35,776-8-9) comprising shop rentals totalling Rs. 88,04,798-2-11 (Rs. 68,52,507-11-5), tree tax Rs. 16,93,579-5-4 (Rs. 16,13,428-3-5) and tree rent Rs. 76,984-3-4 (Rs. 69,840-9-11).

Malt Liquors.—Three licenses were issued for the sale of country beer as in the previous year. 121,833 (188,100) gallons were consumed during the year. Out of this quantity 75,489 gallons were consumed by the Military and the balance sold by the several licensees in the State. The revenue realisation from malt liquor amounted to Rs. 57,716-5-11 (Rs. 62,068-13-9).

Foreign Liquors.—During the year, 63 (57) licenses were issued for the sale of foreign liquors. 12,397 (9,789) gallons were consumed and the realisation under license fees amounted to Rs. 60,824 (Rs. 59,016).

Hemp Drugs.—Ganja was cultivated on an extent of 74 acres and 1 gunta. The total yield was 349 maunds and 19 seers (308 maunds and 29 seers). The stock of issuable ganja including the previous year's balance on 1st July 1945 was 9,100 seers, of which 8,212 seers (8,935) were consumed, showing a decrease of 693 seers. The number of shops licensed for the sale of ganja continued to be 260 as in the previous year. The total revenue derived amounted to Rs. 11,24,712 (Rs. 9,82,526).

Opium.—The number of shops licensed for the sale of opium was 85 (85). The consumption of opium was 569 (452) seers resulting in an increase in consumption by 117 seers. The issue price of opium was enhanced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 140 per seer of 80 tolas. The total realisation under this head was Rs. 1,28,141 (Rs. 1,24,265).

Offences.—The total number of offences during the year was 4,721 (4,649). Of these, 727 (602) cases related to heinous offences. Including the 333 (384) cases pending disposal at the beginning of the year, the total number of cases for disposal was 5,054 (5,033). Out of this, 4,221 (4,303) cases were disposed of departmentally, 625 (97) cases sent up for trial in courts, leaving 208 (333) cases pending at the end of the year.

Finance.—The total demand under Excise Revenue for 1945-46 was Rs. 1,99,92,815 10-0 (Rs. 1,78,75,632-10-4) including Rs. 73,178-5-0 outstanding at the beginning of the year. The demand of Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,00,65,993-15-0 (Rs. 1,78,89,459-15-5). A sum of Rs. 1,98,91,115-15-3 (Rs 1,78,07,10 -3-2) and Rs. 20,348-8-8 (Rs. 4 960-10-11) were collected towards current demand and old arrears, respectively. A sum of Rs. 38-0-7 (Rs. 4,213-12-4) was remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 1,54,491-6-6 (Rs 73,178-5-0) outstanding at the close of the year. The expenditure of the department during the year amounted to Rs.4,78,665-8-6 (Rs. 4,85,029-10-8).

Prohibition.—The prohibition experiment in the Rural Welfare Centre at Closepet and Channapatna Taluks was continued during the year. With the exception of one arrack, one ganja and two toddy shops in Closepet Taluk, the rest of the excise shops in the area remained closed.

The grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,500 per annum to the Mysore State Temperance Federation was continued during the year and the Federation carried on propaganda in favour of temperance throughout the year. Orders were passed raising the grant to the Federation from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,500 per annum with effect from 1st July 1946.

Observation.—The working of the department was on the whole satisfactory.

J. B. MALLARADHYA, *Rev. Secy.*

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Approves the revision of the Service Tariff of the Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station, Kemmangundi.

READ—

Letter No. 237—S. K. H., dated 20th December 1946, from the Superintendent of Hill Stations, requesting in the circumstances explained, sanction to the revision of service Tariff of the Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station, Kemmangundi, as per the appended statement with effect from 1st January 1947, the Superintendent, Government Printing, being also authorised to print 1,000 copies of the same for distribution to the public.

ORDER No. A. F. 4079-31—G. G. 31-46-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 21ST JANUARY 1947.

Government are pleased to approve the proposals of the Superintendent, Hill Stations.

MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *General Secy.*

ANNEXURE.

SRI KRISHNARAJENDRA HILL STATION SERVICE TARIFF.

	I. *Schedule of rates of rents.*	*Rent per day.* Rs. a. p.
1.	Budengiri Lodge—	
	(Three suite of rooms) Nos. 1, 2 & 3 each.	3 0 0
	Kitchen separate	0 8 0
	(Accommodation will be given for casual visitors only when it is not required for the use of the High Officers of the State or distinguished guests.)	
2.	Virupaksha Lodge.—	
	(Four suite of rooms) Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4 each.	2 0 0
3.	Kalhathi Lodge.—	
	(Two suite of rooms) Nos. 1 and 2 each ...	2 0 0
4.	Doopadagiri Lodge.—	
	(Three suite of rooms) Nos. 1, 2 & 3 each ...	2 8 0
5.	Sampigekhan Hut.—	
	Ground floor :—Four single rooms Nos. 3, 4, 5 & 6 each	0 8 0
6.	Narayana Kuteer.—	
	Full Bungalow	2 8 0
7.	Zinc Cottages (Four) Double huts (Three) No. 1 Kurkenmatti No. 2. Muskalmaradi, No. 3. Kathlekhan Hospital Single hut (one) —	each ... 0 12 0
	No. 4. Kurkenmatti each	0 8 0
8.	Garage rent for each car	0 8 0
	II. *Refreshment Tariff for supply of Indian food.*	
	Coffee or tea per full cup	0 2 0
	Coffee or tea per half cup	0 1 3
	Milk per cup	0 2 6
	Sweets :—Halva, Kesaribhath, etc., per plate.	0 3 0
	Khara bhath, etc., per plate.—	
	Puri (2) with palya or sagu ...	0 2 0
	Iddalies (2) with palya	0 2 0
	Bath—	
	Hot water bath per person ...	0 2 0
	Meals	
I Class—	Rice, saroo, huli, curds, vegetable palya, pickles, ghee with palyas (2), ghee and chapathi (1).	1 0 0
II Class—	Rice, huli, saroo, curds, vegetable palya and pickles, curds and ghee	0 12 0

Servants' meal—

Rice, huli, saroo, buttermilk, vegetable palya and pickles ...	0	10	0

Sweets and other special preparations will be charged extra.

III. *Refreshment Tariff for Supply of Non-vegetarian Food.*

1. Breakfast	Two eggs, toast, butter and Tea.	1	0	0
2. Do	Above things without eggs ...	0	12	0
3. Lunch (3 Course)	One soup, 2 side dishes (mutton or fish), sweet or fruit ...	2	0	0
4. Tea	Tea with biscuits or two slices of bread and butter ...	0	12	0
5. Dinner	One soup, 2 side-dishes, pudding.	2	8	0

6. Coffee and other preparations will be served when specially ordered and will be charged extra.

IV. *Schedule of Sports Fees.*

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Tennis for one hour ...	0	8	0	per court
Badminton for one hour ...	0	4	0	"

V. *Lighting Charges.*

In addition to the rent, the electric lighting charges per day are as follows when electric lights are provided during the season :—

(1) Each suite of rooms ...	0	6	0
(2) Each single room ...	0	4	0
(3) Each zinc cottage and servants' quarters.	0	2	0

Visitors are requested to order food in advance as per schedule of rates. Any special order will be executed if intimation is given well in advance.

Off-Season.

From 1st July to end of December, the rates of bungalow rents will be half of the usual rates in respect of all the bungalows and huts except Budengiri Lodge.

Reviews the Administration Report of the Agricultural Department for the year 1945-46.

READ—

Letter No. H. C. Per 35—43-7, dated the 15th November 1946, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, submitting the Annual Administration Report of the Agricultural Department for the year 1945-46.

ORDER No. A. F. 4283-303—Agri 95-46-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 25TH JANUARY 1947.

Recorded.

Personnel.—Mr. M J. Narasimhan, B.A., continued to be in charge of the department during the year.

The Bee-keeping Section, with its establishment, was transferred from the Agricultural Department to the Veterinary Department.

The Coffee Experimental Station, Balehonnur, was ordered to be handed over to the Indian Coffee Board, but it continued to be under the management of the department, pending arrangements being made by the Board to take over control of the Station.

Government sanctioned the establishment of an Agricultural College at Hebbal during the year. The College, with the First Year Class, was started in the month of June 1946.

"Grow More Food" Campaign.—The work connected with this scheme continues to be one of the most important activities of the Agricultural Department. Maximum efforts were put forth to encourage the raiyats to grow short-term crops. A scheme was sanctioned to encourage the cultivation of kar-ragi, kar-paddy and jola in the water-receded areas of Krishnaraja Sagara, Irwin Canal, Vani Vilasa, Marconahalli and Kanva and under the Bhadra Channel and the dry beds of rivers and tanks in the State. Various concessions were sanctioned in this connection, and these included grant of lands free of assessment, issue of seed free of cost, grant of bonus for production, supply of manure and implements at concession rates, grant of rewards to village officers and leading agriculturists. These measures met with great success. As a result, an area of 15,723 acres under irrigated ragi and 6,544 acres under paddy was brought under cultivation with the expectation of an approximate yield of 78,000 pallas of ragi and 38,000 pallas of paddy, respectively. The cost on account of the concessions allowed in this connection amounted to Rs. 2,35,800.

The new "RAB" method of raising paddy and ragi nurseries was popularised all over the State, and as a result practically the entire area of irrigated ragi was sown with the seedlings raised by this method. The raiyats are beginning to realise that this brings in an increased yield.

During the year, seeds worth about Rs. 15 lakhs and manures worth Rs. 12·4 lakhs and implements worth about Rs. 16 lakhs were distributed under the "Grow More Food" campaign The subsidy allowed to the raiyats amounted to Rs. 6½ lakhs.

Vegetable Production Scheme.—Owing to the adverse seasonal conditions and the scarcity of food and fodder crops, the agriculturists were not so keen on the cultivation of vegetables and many preferred to grow staple crops, such as irrigated ragi, jola, etc. Vegetable seeds worth Rs. 5,183 were sold by the department to the public and the raiyats. A total quantity of 436,500 lbs. of vegetables was sold to the public from the Government Farms. In addition, about 3,000,000 lbs. of green grass produced at the Sunkal and Kormangala Farms were supplied to the public of Bangalore, when there was acute shortage of fodder for cattle. Fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-two Railway maunds of Simla seed potatoes, costing Rs. 3,55,167, were imported during December 1945 and January 1946 and distributed to potato-growers. The potato crop was good. The total yield was about 11,975 tons, of which 3,100 tons were allotted to the Military and 342,500 lbs. were supplied to the deficit areas of Chitaldrug and Tumkur. The total receipts from the four farms attached to the Vegetable Section were Rs. 64,945-2-3. With the cessation of the War, the scheme for the supply of vegetables and potatoes required for the use of the Military personnel was dropped and the question of the future working of the Vegetable Section was under the consideration of Government during the year.

SCIENTIFIC SECTIONS.

Botanical Section.—Selection work under ragi was pursued to obtain better yielding strains. The sugarcane setts of H. M. 661, H. M 617 and H. M. 645 were distributed on a large scale. The season was adverse to cotton over large areas. The scheme for groundnuts and the Pulse Scheme, sponsored by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, made progress. Trials are being conducted at the Hessarghatta Fruit Research Station on apples, pine-apples, peaches, papayas, etc., and work on the control of pests and diseases of fruits is making progress.

Chemical Section.—Pot culture experiments on ragi, application of nitrogenous manures to potatoes, hardening of paddy seeds before sowing, "RAB" treatment of paddy nurseries are in progress and they have yielded useful data that could be tried in the fields on a large scale.

A total of 29,000 tons of compost was produced during the year. The number of municipalities that adopted the manufacture of compost from town wastes was 45 and over 100 persons were trained in the manufacture of compost.

Mycology Section.—Spraying materials valued at about Rs. 2,01,000 were supplied by the department. Arrangements were made for the destruction of culms and stubbles of wheat in Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts, as a precaution against the spread of rust.

Entomology Section.—Preventive measures were taken against the attack of earhead pest on jola in Mysore District, jola wingless grasshopper in Chitaldrug District and Coffee Stem Borer in Hassan and Kadur Districts. A total area of 1,114 acres of summer ragi was got protected by light earthing against stem borer. Studies on parasites of sugarcane top-borer, potato tuber moth pink borer on jola, etc., were undertaken. Tests with D. D. T. as control for stored pests were also made.

Paddy Section.—The paddy expansion scheme was in its fifth year of operation. Experiments with Russian paddy and Ceylon paddy were under progress at the Hebbal Farm.

Engineering Section.—A quantity of 6,577 tons of steel was supplied to the agriculturists. Tractors negotiated 476 acres of land and bull-dozers were engaged in land-clearing

operations in Channagiri Taluk. In view of the large demand from the raiyats for all types of machinery and service, the expansion of this section is under consideration.

Experimental Farms.—Work in the various farms was continued during the year. At the Hebbal Farm, experiments with "Green manuring" proved very encouraging. At the Irwin Canal Farm, 1,213 maunds of ordinary jaggery, 406 maunds of clean jaggery, 12 maunds of sugar and 3,477 lbs. of activated carbon were manufactured.

At the Babbur Farm, experiments were conducted in dry lands on castor, togari and millets.

At the Nagenahalli paddy breeding station, it was found that under Mysore conditions early planting of paddy was essential for a higher yield and that the system of supplying water in the channel from 10th June to 10th January should not therefore be altered.

Agricultural Education.—The total strength of the Agricultural School at Hebbal was 58. There are 35 scholarships available to students, 24 being paid by Government and the rest by the District Boards and private bodies. All the students of the first and second year classes were promoted to the next higher class and out of 28 students who sat for the examination, 25 passed.

The S. K. V. D. Patasala, R. K. Sala and the Somanahalli Agricultural School had a strength of 15, 3 and 19, respectively.

Agricultural Colonies.—The three colonies in the Irwin Canal Area and the colony at Marconahalli worked satisfactorily with 29 and 12 colonists, respectively.

Several Post-war Development Schemes have been drawn up by the department. Some of these have been sanctioned and the others are in various stages of progress.

General.—The work of the department was on the whole satisfactory.

MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *Genl. Secy.*

Sanctions a scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved strains of paddy seed and for the supply of manure to the raiyats in the State at concession rates.

READ—

Letter No. E. C. Agri. 509—45-46, dated 7th January 1946, from the Secretary, Committee for Agriculture, submitting a scheme for the multiplication and distribution of improved strains of paddy seed and for the supply of manure to the raiyats at concession rates.

Letter No. C. F. 402—45-46, dated 19th March 1946, from the Secretary, Co-ordination and Finance Committee, on the subject.

Letter No. C. T. 51—45-46, dated 17th April 1946, from the Director of Agriculture, submitting detailed proposals in the matter, for the consideration of Government.

ORDER No. A. F. 4360-74—AGRI. 185-45-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH JANUARY 1947.

Mysore being a paddy deficit State even in the normal times, to the extent of two million pallas per annum, and the present food supply position being such as to emphasize the need for taking up measures to make the State self-sufficient with regard to rice, the Director of Agriculture has drawn up a five-year scheme with a view to bringing an increased area under paddy and popularising improved strains of paddy among the agriculturists.

The main purpose of the scheme is ultimately to distribute 83,000 pallas of improved strains of paddy per annum and also artificial manure to the agriculturists in order to increase production. With this end in view it is contemplated to establish a basic farm of 40 acres in each district and a number of seed plots on raiyats' farms to obtain the required quantity of seed and to give the raiyats a subvention of Rs. 10 each per acre, for harvesting seed paddy separately and to induce them to take to the cultivation of improved strains of paddy on an extensive scale and also to supply manure at a concession rate of 25 per cent below the cost price.

The scheme is estimated to involve a capital expenditure of Rs. 76,500 for the basic farms and a net recurring expenditure which increases from Rs. 3·40 lakhs in the first year to Rs. 12·19 lakhs in the fifth year. It is expected that an extent of 2½ lakhs of acres in the several districts could be brought under improved strains of paddy in five years, resulting in an increase in the yield by two pallas per acre on an average.

The Director of Agriculture has also proposed the following staff for the successful working of the scheme :—

(*a*) Deputy Director's Office.—

(1) One Deputy Director in grade Rs. 700-50/2-800 to be in charge of the scheme.

(2) Assistant for seed and manure distribution work in grade Rs. 125-25/2—300.

(3) One clerk in grade Rs. 50—5—80.
Three clerks in grade Rs. 30—5/2—50 each.
Three peons on Rs. 12 each.

(*b*) District Staff.—

(1) One Senior Agricultural Inspector in grade Rs. 100—5—120 for each Circle to assist Circle Officers in the distribution of seed and manure in the district. Nine Inspectors for nine districts.

(2) Two Agricultural Inspectors, one in grade Rs. 70—5—100 in charge of the Government District Basic Farms and the other in grade Rs. 40—3—70 to supervise the seed farms in the raiyats' fields in the district which will be about 1,000 acres in extent. Both will attend to the supervision of the seed farms, collection of seed, etc. Total 18 Inspectors.

(3) Five Fieldmen in grade Rs. 30—3/2—45 for each district for supervising the District Basic Farm as well as the seed farms in the raiyats' fields. Total 45 for 9 districts.

Second year—6 Fieldmen for each district as the area of the seed farms in the raiyats' fields would be increased	...	54
Third year—7 Fieldmen	...	63
Fourth year—8 Fieldmen	...	72
Fifth year—9 Fieldmen	...	81

(4) One Clerk in grade Rs. 30—5/2—50 for each district basic farm and other district work. Nine for 9 districts.

(5) One peon for each district basic farm on Rs. 12. Nine for 9 districts.

The scheme was considered by the Committee for Agriculture on the 21st and 22nd September 1945 and also by the Co-ordination and Finance Committee which accepted the same subject to the following modifications :—

(1) The size of the basic farms may be reduced from 40 acres to 20 acres, with a corresponding reduction in cost.

(2) The subvention to the raiyats in respect of the supply of manure may be limited to three years in the first instance and fixed at 25 per cent in the first, 15 per cent in the Second and 12½ per cent in the third year.

(3) The entire amount of subvention may be added to the price of seed grains and recovered from the purchasers.

(4) The scale of establishment proposed may be reduced to 18 Agricultural Inspectors; 30 Agricultural Fieldmen in the first year rising to 50 in the third year and 10 clerks and peons.

The scheme, as approved by the Co-ordination and Finance Committee, involves a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 51,000 and recurring expenditure of Rs. 16,42,180 and has been assigned the first priority.

After a careful consideration of the scheme, Government are pleased to accept the recommendation of the Co-ordination and Finance Committee and, to accord sanction to the scheme with the following modifications :—

(1) The officer in charge of the "Grow More Food" campaign will also be entrusted with this work as there is no need for a separate Deputy Director for this purpose.

(2) As regards the staff for the nine basic farms (one in each district), one Agricultural Inspector is sanctioned for each farm and he will be assisted by two fieldmen.

(3) The price of the improved seed may be fixed without reference to the subsidy paid for manure supplied to the demonstration farms.

MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *Genl. Secy.*

Grant of concessions for the cultivation of kar-grains in the water-receded portions of Krishnarajasagara and other lakes during the summer of 1947.

READ—

The undermentioned Government Orders granting certain concessions in connection with the growing of food and fodder crops in the water-receded areas and the margins of Krishnarajasagar and other lakes in the State.

1. G. O. No. R. 292-97—R. M. 15-43-1, dated 16th July 1943.
2. G. O. No. A. F. 3064-76—Agri. 164-45-1, dated 22nd December 1945.
3. G. O. No. R. 4363-4365 - R. M. 77-44-6, dated 5th January 1946.
4. G. O. No. A. F. 4332-46—Agri. 164-45-4, dated 20th February 1946.

Letter No. Sm. 27—46-47, dated the 13th December 1946, from the Director of Agriculture stating that the Senior Assistant Director, Grow More Food Campaign, reports that about 2,000 acres may be available in the Krishnarajasagara lake margin for growing crops, that in order to induce the raiyats to grow food crops it is necessary to extend the concessions referred to in the Government orders read above during the next season also and requesting, in the circumstances mentioned; sanction of Government for the grant during the next season of the following concessions to the raiyats who cultivate the margin lands of the Krishnarajasagara and other lakes:—

1. Issue of seeds free of cost;
2. Allotment of land for cultivation free of assessment.
3. A bonus of Re. 0-4-0 per palla subject to a maximum of Re. 1 per acre brought under cultivation to be paid to the cultivator raising kar-paddy, kar-ragi and jola.

ORDER NO. A.F. 4327-39—AGRI. 131-46-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 25TH JANUARY 1947.

In the circumstances, Government are pleased to sanction the recommendation of the Director. He is requested to point out direct to the Comptroller the source for meeting the expenditure in this connection.

MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *Genl. Secy.*

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Sanctions the Starting of a Tile Factory at Gudibanda.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. D. 5-137—43-4, dated 20th September 1946, from the Director of Industries & Commerce, forwarding for sanction, proposals for starting a Tile Factory at Gudibanda at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 29,000 (recurring Rs. 8,000 and non-recurring Rs. 20,975 or Rs 29,000 in round figures) and stating that the expenditure will be met from the Rural Industries grant for the year 1946-47.

ORDER NO. D. 4522-24—I. & C. 465-45-11, DATED BANGALORE, THE 25TH JANUARY 1947.

On a representation received from several citizens of Gudibanda that a tile factory be started there in view of the natural resources and facilities available and that the factory may in due course be handed over to the Gudibanda Town Municipality, the Director of Industries and Commerce was requested to forward a report in the matter. The Director reports that he discussed the matter with the Vice-President of the Municipality and other non-officials at Gudibanda, and that after investigating the question, he has selected a suitable site for locating the factory and recommends that in view of the suitability of the clay of the tank at Gudibanda and the availability of an abundant supply of fuel and labour, a tile factory may be started at the place at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 29,000 (recurring Rs. 8,000 and non-recurring Rs. 20,975 or Rs. 29,000 in round figures).

2. As regards the Industries Department taking action to start the factory in co-operation with the Municipality at Gudibanda, it is stated that much delay and inconvenience will be caused in arriving at a decision, both as regards the site and other details for starting the factory and that it would therefore be preferable to consult the local body after bringing the factory to a working condition, and transfer it to them later on if possible.

3. As there are no local people who can take up the construction of the tile factory, though there is real need for tiles, the recommendation of the Director for starting a Government Tile Factory in Gudibanda at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 29,000 (rupees twenty-nine thousand) is sanctioned, the charges being met from the Rural Industries grant for the year 1946-47. The Director is requested to take immediate steps for starting the factory. The question of transferring it to Municipal management will be considered later.

C. E. NORONHA, *Dev. Secy.*

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

Reviews the report on public instruction for the year ending 30th June 1946.

READ—

Letter Nos. G. 2-3361-145 of 45-46, dated 9th November 1946 and No. G. 2-3361-145 of 46-46, dated 23rd December 1946, from the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore submitting the report on public instruction for the year ending 30th June 1946 and his concluding remarks thereon, respectively.

ORDER NO. E. 5555-614—EDN. 92-46-5, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH JANUARY 1947.

Recorded.

2. *Direction.*—Mr. M. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., LL.B., M.Ed., continued to be in charge of the department from 1st July 1945 to 27th June 1946, when on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore, he handed over charge of his office to Dr. K. N. Kini, M.A. (Hons.), A.M., Ph.D., Dip. Edn., on the afternoon of the 27th June 1946 and Dr. Kini continued as the acting Director of Public Instruction for the remaining part of the year.

As the rapid growth and development of education of all grades in the State during the past decade or so had greatly increased the volume of administration and inspection work and the changing conditions had necessitated more satisfactory arrangements to deal with new problems, sanction was accorded to the re-organisation of the administrative system of the Education department, so as to secure greater effectiveness in administration and control and efficiency in the general working of the Department. The re-organisation was given effect to from 13th May 1946. Twenty-seven additional ranges were opened during the year, 23 in connection with the introduction of the scheme of compulsory attendance and four in connection with the opening of 400 more primary schools under the expansion scheme. A suitable re-distribution of the several ranges was also made.

3. *Touring and Inspection.*—The Director of Public Instruction (Mr. M. Sultan Mohiyuddin) toured for 65 days, visited or inspected 380 institutions and offices and attended 197 meetings. The inspection and itineration of all the District Educational Officers and Assistant Inspectors (now called Inspectors) were generally adequate and satisfactory.

4. *Statistics.*—The following statement shows the number of public institutions, classified according to management and their strength as on 1st March 1945 and 1st March 1946:—

Serial number	Management	1st March 1945		1st March 1946	
		Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
1	Government Institutions	7,027	484,094	7,470	477,284
2	Municipal do ...	23	3,688	31	4,984
3	Aided do ...	1,779	71,219	1,826	75,336
4	Un-Aided do ...	42	4,577	45	5,626
	Total ...	8,871	513,578	9,372	563,230
	Private	639	9,950	609	9,668
	Grand Total ...	9,510	523,528	9,981	572,898

The increase in the number of schools was largely accounted for by public institutions whose number increased from 8,871 to 9,372, *i.e.*, by 501 or 5·6 per cent and the enrolment from 513,578 to 563,230, *i.e.*, by 49,652 or 9·7 per cent as against an increase of 6·1 per cent and 8·5 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. The number of private schools decreased during the year from 639 to 609 or by 30 and their strength from 9,950 to 9,668, *i.e.*, by 282.

On 1st March 1946, 53·26 per cent of the population of school-going age was at school, as against 48·67 per cent in the previous year. The percentage of boys at school was 75·13 of the male population of school-going age and that of girls 30·20 of the female population of school-going age as against 68·79 and 27·46, respectively, in the previous year.

The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 11·27, that of girls to the total female population 4·53 and that of boys and girls together to the total population was 7·99 as against 10·32, 4·12 and 7·30, respectively in the previous year. On an average, there was one